2008 Report to Congress

Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

FY 2000-2007



The Life Cycle of Pacific Salmon



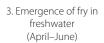
1. Eggs in freshwater stream gravel (September-January)



2. Alevin in freshwater stream gravel (January-April)



6. Adult spawning in freshwater home stream (September-November)





5. Migration back to freshwater spawning grounds of 2- to 6-year-old fish

4. Smolt migration to ocean (April-August)





(2-5 years)



Notes:

Timing and length of any given stage vary among species of salmon (e.g., Chinook, sockeye). Timing is depicted for fall runs (e.g., spawn in fall, eggs hatch in spring)—reversed for spring runs. Estuaries provide a mix of freshwater and saltwater. Adults die after spawning; deteriorating carcasses provide essential nutrients to stream. Disturbances at any stage can impact survival (e.g., obstructions to migration, floods, drought).

Photo credits:

1, 2, and 5—courtesy of Alaska Department of Fish & Game 3 and 6—courtesy of Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

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Copies of this Report may be obtained by contacting:

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An online version of this Report is available at http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/PCSRF/Index.cfm.

Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Domains

